THE WEIGHTY UNION, a very large paper for country calation, will be published every Saturday morning, at the fit we perfect For one copy, 22 per amount; three copies for 5; five place for \$5; too copies for \$7; twenty copies, and to one address to Subsections may commence at any time.

EDUCATION.

LEXANDRIA HIGH SCHOOL -This institution ciect bor rding school for young men and youth in the city Iria, Virginia. The number of students continues, as in a, to be limited to as many only as can receive the minute the principal, it being his desire to combine, as far as the social and meral advantages of a family with the and discipline of a school.

assification and discipline of a school.

The principal brings to his assistance in the pursuit of his profession, the expedience of more than twenty years, during which time has been engaged in the instruction of young persons from almost appearance of the Chricon Sudont as well as the profession of the Chricon Sudont as well as the profession of the Chricon Sudont as well as the profession of the Chricon Sudont as the profession of the Christian Sudont as the Christian

every section of the Union. Suddents may prepare themselves at this school for entering any class in college, or for the active business of life. Especial attention is given to the study of natural philosophy, chemistry, and the mathematics, as well as to book keeping, and the optimary English branches. Mineralogy, scology, and the application of chemistry to the arts are laugh by the side of systematically arranged cabinets, and are made a part of the regular course on civil engineering. Full courses of illustrated lectures on natural philosophy, chemistry, and satronomy are annually delivered in presence of all the students.

omical observatory, the enlargement of the inclusions, account of months account of the manual observation from the manual observation of the manual observation of the school, but the subscriber document, or now are, patrons of the school, but the subscriber documents of the school of the subscriber documents of the school of th

hers will be forwarded on application.

CALEB S. HALLOWELL.

PROFESSOR MACLEOD'S SCHOOL AND

309 F street, (between 11th and 12th.) THE SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

is now open, enjoying the constant care and basching of few ladies of experience and ability, besides the supervision of the principal, his lessons and lectures occupying five hours of every day.

MUSIC ON THE HARP, PIANO, AND GUITAR

aught by ladies of the family, on terms far more moderate than the sunt charges of equally competent professors. No school in the United States possesses better facilities for the ac-ulation of the French language. Prof. ALEXANDER has charge of this LITERARY LECTURES TO LADIES.

popular course, designed to assist ladies in the study of our not literature, is accompanied by copious readings from the resunder review. The lectures are delivered on Mondays, Wed-ry, and Friday, at II o'clock, a. m., and comprise notices of the minean writers from the age of Chamer to the present time. PRIVATE CLASSES IN ELOCUTION.

In compliance with repeated requests, private classes are now in precess of organization for ladies who wish to acquire the accountshment of graceful and harmonious reading; and, at a separation, for gentlemen who wish to exercise themselves in general decunation, or in the oratory of the Senate, the bar, the pulpit, and popular assumbles, including the whole culture of voice and gesture. READING CIRCLES

THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, Washington, D. C .the session.
The Preparatory Department of the Columbian College will commence its next session on Wednesday, the eighth (8th) of September.

Analy to J. G. BINNEY, President. Apply to
Aug 18—3tawt1stNov

Register's Office, October 11, 1858. TIO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.-Notice is TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that liceness issued to taverns, retailers of spirituous and fermented liquors, wines, cordials, &c. grocers, dry goods, hardware, medicines, perfumery, watches, and jewelry; lumber, wood, coal, and commission merchants; also, to keepers of hackbey carriages and emulsiases, billiard tables, ten-pin alleys, and, confectionery, and for hawking and poddling, and dealers in old iron, brass, copper, &c., will expire on Monday, the 1st day of November next, and that said licenses must be renewed at this office within ten days after that time.

WILLIAM MORGAN, Oct 13—dinvil Register.

SPECIAL CARD.—I beg to inform the public A STEATAL CARD—1 beg to inform the public that that that that the piano, music, and musical instrument business the same as usual at Coomb's Melodeon Hall, directly opposite my old store. In a few weeks I hope to open at my old place with a large, line, new store, where, with increased facilities and fronk energies, I hope to merit a combination of their favors. Planos for sale, rent, exchange, &c., as usual.

No. 306 Fenn, avenue, between 9th and 10th streets. Sept 24—d.

TURTLES! TURTLES!! AT LLOYD'S

AT LLOYD'S

NATIONAL RESTAURANT. corner of 7th and E streets.

in Soup and Steaks every say at 11 o'clock, a. m. is from families promptly attended to ~53

Served up in Soup and Steaks every stay at 11 o'clock, a. m.
#3"Orders from families promptly attended to. 18 #3"Real live Geeen Turtles always on hand. 18 July 16 cotf SUPERIOR PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY FOR

edicinal use, price \$2 per gailon, or 50 cents per bottle. Many en of Virginia, Maryland, and the Bistriet, call regarded good who have thoroughly tested it, prosounce it much the best in the market. EDWARD HALL,

et. EDWARD HALL,
Extensive dealer in all kinds of Liquor
and Family Groceries
No. 40 Louisiana av., opposite Centre Mari

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals

The dam will be nearly 1,500 feet long.

Specifications of the work may be had on application to the undersigned at Harper's Ferry, who, will exhibit the plans, and give every information with respect to the work.

A portion only of the work can be completed with the appropriation now available, and the contracts will be subject to the contingency of failure appropriations by Congress.

Payments will be made in specie at the armory, or specie drafts, upon the monthly estimates of the engineer, reserving twenty per cent, on all payments, until the completion of the contracts.

Bidders not personally known to the undersigned must produce satisfactory testimonials of their skill and ability to complete the work, and the successful bidder must enter into an obligation, within ten days, with good and sufficient securities, for the completion of the work undertaken.

H. W. CLOWE, dertaken.

dertaken.

H. W. CLOWE,
Superintendent U. S. Armory.
T. L. PATTERSON, Fagineer.
Oct 17—codtlabor

RUTTER, BUCKWHEAT, &c .-55 kegs choico glado butter ,000 psunda Front New York buckwhoat 56 kega new picklos 10 barrela No. 1 mackorel 50 do No. 3 do 125 do alewivos 10 reans wanning manor

MURRAY & SEMMES

150 reams wrapping paper 3,000 pounds Hake fish. Just received and for sale by Oct 17—6tifond

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$200,000 1 STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE. The only company in Washington having such a clause in its char-Risks on buildings, merchandiso, furniture, &c., taken at the lowest

ates.

Besides the actual capital of the company, the individual liability lame of the charter readers the private fortune of each stockholder. de for bases. Mice—Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Touth street.

Wm. F. Bayly,
James F. Haliday,
Samuel Bacon,
N. B.—No charge made for policies. Francia Mohun, Wm. Orme, M. W. Galt. JAMES C. McGUIRE, President June 27— Grapion D. Harson, Secretary.

CARPETING, FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, RUGS, MATtings, Druggets, Curtain Materiale, and such as— Velvet tapestry carpetings, new designs Tapestry Brussels do in great varie

Velvet tapestry carpetings, new designs
Tapestry Brussels do in great variety
New styles frussels do super quality
New styles frussels do super quality
Extra-heavy 3-ply do very rich
Extra-super ingrain do new patterns
Very heavy all-wood Dutch carpetings
Twiled Vontian carpeting for halls and steps
Velvet and Brussels do do do
Full sheets heavy and very rich floor oil-cloths, cut to
Full sheets heavy and very rich floor oil-cloths, cut to
Full sheets heavy and very rich floor oil-cloths, cut to
Full sheets and tuffed rugs and mate
Cocos and Canton mattings
12-4, 14-4, 16-4 drugget crumb cloths
Taglish druggets at withts, by the yard
Very richly-embreoidered lace curtains
Sain bines, brocatels, and rugs for curtains
White, buff, blue, and green shade linens
Stair rods, curtain fixtures, &c.
aving attended HABAN & CO.S great Carpet Auction, which too
is now York on the 4th and ful mat, we are now preparedgreater inducements than can be afforded under ordinary circum
to.
HOOK BIO, & CO.

1100K BIO, & CO.

1100K BIO, & CO.

Aug 18-dif

GEORGE W. BRADFIELD, Attorney-at-Law, the "States" Building, corner of 7th and D streets, Washington, D. C., will practice in all the courts of the isstrict, including the Court of Claims, and in the adjoining counties in Virginia.

The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 162.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1858.

Naw York, (Wednesday night,) October 18, 1858

New York, (Wednesday night.)

October 18, 1858.

The conventions of the black-republicans and knownothings met last night at Tarrytown, approved the congressional conduct of John B. Haskin, and adopted him as their candidate to represent the 9th congressional ditrict in the next Congress of the United States. Well, this is not all. I have something more to tell you on the authority of the New York Evening Post, which in all black-republican measures is supposed to be indisputable. I have to tell you that John B. Haskin has thrown off his mask, taken his last jump, flung himself into the arms of Greeley and Brooks, and is now sobbing on their sympathetic bosoms, promising to vote against Farker for governor, and against the democratic candidate for Speaker, and asseverating that he has "conquered his prejudices" in favor of democracy, and that henceforth and forever he is the humble and devoted slave of knownothings and black-republicans. Greeley is in raptures over the blushing and interesting convert; the Express, looking on admiringly, seems to exclaim, "there now—that's something like; that's reasonable," and expresses moderate gratitude at the Post's tardy and somewhat qualified confidence in the neophyte's profession of faith. When a habitual thief is turned out of a regiment, the band always plays the "regue's march," and the expulsion of the reprobate is considered a glad event, on the principle of the old adage, "a good riddance of bad rubbish." I think that the democracy have some reason to rejoice now. The reprobate has been "drummed out" long since, but he would not "stay" drummed until now. We are now effectually rid of him, and whatever crimes he may commit henceforth cannot be, even indirectly, charged to the democratic party.

In the 8th congressional district the democratic nominating convention have at length nominated Anson Herrick, the naval storekeeper, as the democratic candidate for Congress. Mr. Wiley withdrew Mr. Bennett's name, and at the final ballot the numbers stood: Herrick, 13; Jac

The lovers of the marvellous and the horrible have been much excited all this day by some 'startling dis closures' with regard to a gambling-house in Broadway closures. with regard to a gambling-house in Broadway, where, a discharged servant swears, a man was murdered about a month ago after he had been plundered in the gambling den. Late last night Justice Connolly and a posse of police visited the house, kept by a man of the name of Willis, and having arrested a crowd of persons engaged playing faro, he searched the premises; but, beyond finding traces of blood as described by the informer, in a basement passage and close to the cistern where, it is charged, the body of the murdered man was concealed, no further clue to the alleged crime was discovered. All sorts of horrible rumors are afloat. It is said that a Swedish naval officer named Beldstein Halleday has been robbed by gamblers of \$5,000 within a few days, and has been missing from his hotel since last Friday. The prisoners have been sent to jail to await examination, and it is to be deplored that the keeper of the inlequitous den is be deplored that the keeper of the iniquitous den i

Intelligence has been received of the death at Dor-chester, Massachusetts, on yesterday morning, of Wil-liam Vandevoort, of Niagara county, in this State, a member of the democratic State central committee, one of

member of the democratic State central committee, one of the most prominent democrats in the State, and a man of large wealth*and exalted character.

The money market is unchanged in every particular. Prime paper is in "undiminished request," but it is exceedingly scarce. Rates of discount are as easy as ever. The new government loan is much sought after at 104½. Even at this price it is hard to buy any large amount. Holders are unwilling to sell, unless prices advance beyond the present figure. The movement of the banks in the four chief cities in the Union where weekly statements are made has been as follows: ments are made has been as follows :

Total ... 223 287 467 142 857 351 55 777 184 24 116 375 Last week ... 222 306 218 141,516,408 50,038,454 24 457,070 The following are the current quotations for land war-ants corrected up to noon to-day:

4111000 PB	ALC: NO.		CALL CO			are June	
04 - 914=		18995	TAND	WARRANTS.		-C-144 SARCE	
40-acre	warrant	M		pe	r acre	Buying. 60 90	Selling \$1 0
80 4	1441		77		44	80	8
20 "	**				44	70	7
160 "	44			********	44	80	8

Foreign exchange was dull at nominal prices.

Stocks were very active at the first board this morning, and prices advanced for the whole list, with the single exception of Reading, which declined \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. At the second board there was a reaction: Missouri 6's fell \(\frac{1}{2} \) Michigan Central Shares, \(\frac{1}{2} : \) Pacific Mail, \(\frac{1}{2} : \) New York Central, \(\frac{1}{2} : \) Reading, \(\frac{1}{2} : \) Michigan Southern, \(1 : \) Galena and Chicago, \(\frac{1}{2} : \) and Chicago and Rock Island, \(\frac{1}{2} : \) A circular has been issued by a California Steamship Company, (Nicaragua route,) stating that arrangements have been made to run a semi-monthly line of steamers, and that the first steamer will sail hence on November 6. The capital of the company is said to be \(\frac{3}{2} : \) 3,000,000. How much of this is nominal and how much real, and how true or false the new programme may be, I do not

how true or false the new programme may be, I do no undertake to decide.

The flour market was dull as possible, and lower

Wheat was also lower. Corn was much depressed Provisions were steady. Cotton was firm and in fair de mand at the following rates:

New	York Classi	fication.	
Uplands. Ordinary 10 ½ Middling 12 ½ Middling Fair 12 ½ Pair The eash transactions	Florida. 1014 1234 1235	101/ 123/ 13 —	N. O. and Tex. 1014 1234 18
lows:	ed the	sub-treasury	were as lor-
R-celpts Payments Bulauce.			\$120,465 49 195,717 79 9,862,029 65

The receipts at the custom-house for duties were \$58, 493 89. ADSUM.

REFORMS IN TUNIS. There is one Turkish province which presents a pleasing contrast to the other portions of the empire. That province is Tunis, which is attaining to a considerable degree of financial prosperity. Since the death of Achmed Bey, the treasury, which was then empty, is now full, and all the public debt has been paid off. The present Bey, Mohamed, very quickly discovered that a good financial administration is of vital consequence to his State. The Bey has promised all his subjects—Turks, Moors, Arabs, and Jews—that they shall, as in all civilized countries, be all equal in the eye of the law. There are no more arbitrary taxes levied, and the customs duties are nearly nominal. His army has been reduced from 25,000 to 6,000 men. He has organized a municipal council in his capital, which he has endowed with landed property and cash to the amount of 1,000,000 piastres to defray its first expenses. It is an extraordinary sight to see in a Musualman town a civic council composed of fifteen of the most respectable inhabitants, of whom a third are to be renewed every year. They hold a session every three months, at which all questions of public utility are discussed, and voted by a majority; such as the improvement of the town, charitable establishments, and sanitary regulations. The vicinity of the French possessions in Algeria to Tunis has had a considerable effect in improving the latter regency.

Remarks mule at the Palue: Garden meeting, October 19, 1858.

Countrymen, Democrats: When I accepted this evening the invitation to meet you here, it was to see and to hear, not to speak. I have listened with pleasure to the language addressed to you by your candidate for the highest office in the State, because it is the language of patriotism: it is an appeal to the common sense of the people in favor of that fraternity on which our Union was founded, and ca which alone it can exist. I have rejoiced to hear the applause with which such sentiments, when he uttered them, have been received by those here convened, and I trust it is but an indication of that onward progress of reaction which I be! ever has afready occurred, and which is to sink beneath the lowest depths of forgetfulness the long struggle which has agitated the country, and prompted you to wage an internecine war against those who are your countr, men. [Applause.] Truly has the d'stinguished gentleman pointed out to you the extreme absurdity of attempting to excete you upon the ground of northern aggression. We have nothing to aggress upon. We have not now, as he has told you, the power, though once we had, to interfere with your domestic institutions. We never had the will to do so. And if we hall the power now, true to the instincts and history of our fathers, we would abstain from intermeddling in your private affairs. [Applause.] I have no purpose on this or any other occasion to mingle in the consideration of those questions which are local to you. I am not sufficiently learned in conchology to do it if I would, [laughter,] and I have too great a respect for community independence to do it if I could. My purpose then is, simply in answer to the call, to offer you a few reflections, such as may occur to me, as I progress, upon those questions which are common to us all, and which belong to the memories of our fathers, and are linked with the hopes of our childers. [Applause.] If, then, without preparation, I do it in unvarnished phrase, if I c the negroes of other people, and interference with the right of foreigners to come to our land. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] To each community belongs the right to decide for itself what institutions it shall have. To and applause. To each community belongs the right to decide for itself what institutions it shall have. To each people, sovereign within their own sphere, belongs, and to them only belongs, the right to decide what shall be property. You have dideced it for yourselves. Who shall gainsay your decision? Mississippi has decided it for herself. Who has the right to gainsay her decision? It lies at the foundation of that Declaration of Independence to which you owe your existence among the nations of the earth; to that declaration which led your fathers into and it rough the war of the revolution. It is that which constitutes to-day the dectrine of State-rights, upon which it is my pride and pleasure to stand. [Applause.] Congress has no power to determine what shall be property any where. Congress has only such grants as are contained in the constitution. And the constitution confers upon it no power to rule with despotic hand over the inhabitants of the Territories. Within the limits of those Territories, the common property of the Union, you and I are equal; we are joint owners. Each of us has the right to go into those Territories with whatever property we may carry, so that it is recombised by the confilming of the United Strikes. (Acc. owners. Each of us has the right to go into those Territories with whatever property we may carry, so that it is recognised by the constitution of the United States. [Applause.] Congress has no power to limit or abridge that right. But the people of the Territory when they come to form a State government, when they receive that jurisdiction which belongs to the people of New York or any other State, have the power to decide that question, and no power upon earth has the right to decide it before that time. [Applause.]

[At this point the Young Men's Democratic National Club, with banners and transparencies, entered the garden, and were received with enthusiastic cheers.]

The dull remarks, my friends, which I was in the course of making to you, have been interrupted by a beautiful

The dull remarks, my friends, which I was in the course of making to you, have been interrupted by a beautiful episode, which I am sure will more than exceed the whole value of the poem, if I may thus characterize my dull speech. And I am glad that foremost among all the transparencies and banners comes this flag which speaks of the "Young Men's Democratic National Club." [Three cheers for Davis.] It is on the young men that I rely. I have found that in every severe struggle of political principles, where the contest upon the one side was for principle, and upon the other for the spoils, it has been the gray-haired father and the boy with the peach-bloom upon his cheek upon whom I have had to rely for support. My own generation—and I regret to say it—is steeped too much in the spirit and trickery of politics to be able to arise above the influence of personal and political gain into the pure field of patriotism beyond. And I am therefore glad to see the "Young Men's Democratic National Club" leading this procession.

vational Club" leading this processi

But to return to the argument I was making. I said But to return to the argument I was making. I said that Congress had no power to tegislate upon what should be property anywhere; that Congress had no power to discriminate between the citizens of the different States who should go into the Territories, the common property recognised in the constitution, until the inhabitant should become a people, form a fundamental law for themselves, and take upon themselves the powers, dutical act upon that subject be? If it be a constitutional right, as I contend it is, then it is a matter for judicial decision. If Congress should assert that such is not the right of each of our citizens, and the courts appointed as an arbiter in such cases should decket that it is their right, the law would, therefore, be void. If, on the other hand, it is not a right, but Congress should assert that no congress has no power to establish or prohibit slavery anythat Congress had no power to legislate upon what should stealing a horse or a bale of goods. But the thief has a be property anywhere; that Congress had no power to higher law which would justify him in keeping the propmanned open to everyoody, with every species of property recognised in the constitution, until the inhabitants should become a people, form a fundamental law for themselves, and take upon themselves the powers, duties, and obligations of a State. And now, my friends, I would ask you, further, of what value would the congressional act upon that subject be? If it be a constitutional right, as I contend it is, then it is a matter for judicial decision. If Congress should assert that such is not the right of each of our citizens, and the courts appointed as an arbiter in such cases should decide that it is their right, the law would, therefore, be void. If, on the other hand, it is not a right, but Congress should assert it to be one, and the courts should deplare that no such right exists under the constitution, then Congress has not the power to establish or prohibit slavery anywhere. [Applause.] What then, has been the foundation of all this controversy? Your candidate has justly pointed out to you that unpatriotic struggle for sectional aggrandizement which, feeding, and growing as it feeds, upon itself, has brought about this contest—a contest, as it were, between two contending powers—a struggle for national content. pointed out to you that unpatriotic struggle for sectional aggrandizement which, feeding, and growing as it feeds, upon itself, has brought about this contest—a contest, as it were, between two contending powers—a struggle for national predominance—a contest upon the one side to enslarge the majority it now possesses, and a contest upon the other side to recover the power it has lost, and become the majority. This is the attitude of hostile nations, and not of States bound together in fraternal unity. This is the feeling that one by one is cutting the strands which originally held the States together. You have seen your churches divided; you have seen trade turned aside from its accustomed channel; you have seen jealousy and uncharitableness and bickering springing up and growing stronger day by day, until at last, if it continue, the cord of union between the States will not longer hold these States together. You are now united by every tie of fraternal feeling. Shoulder to shoulder, step by step, our fathers went through the revolution, because of their devotion to the principle of popular liberty. They struggled against the mother country, because that country endeavored to legislate for the colonies, and the colonies claimed as a right that they must not be taxed except by their own representatives, and refused to submit to unconstitutional legislation. If now, in this struggle for the ascendency in power, one section should gain such an ascendency as would enable it to logislate for the other, it would throw us back into the condition of the polonies. And if in the veins of the sons flows the same blood as government of the foreigness are elected upon that question. How would congress are elected upon that question. How would congress are elected upon that question. How would congress legislate upon it? They say, by modifying the naturalization laws. What do those laws senfer? The right to hold real catate and the right to devise it by will! the right to sue and be sued in the pourts of the United States.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS IN THE METROPOLIS.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS IN THE METROPOLIS.

COUNTRYING, DENOGRAYS: When I accepted this evening the invitation to meet you here, it was to see and to hear, not to speak. I have listened with pleasure to the language addressed to you by your candidate for the highest office in the State, because it is the language of patriotism; it is an appeal to the common sense of the peating of the first in the State, because it is the language of patriotism; it is an appeal to the common sense of the peating of the first in the State, because with which such sentiments, when he uttered them, have been received by those here convened, and I trust it is but an indication of that onward progress of reaction which I believe has already occurred, and which is to sink bemeath the lowest depths of forgetfulness the long struggle which has agitated the country, and prompted you to wage an internacine war against those whose are voir counts are. I Appelause without these whose along internal brows and country, and prompted you to wage an internacine war against those whose are voir counts and a proper and criminal? Is a man a pauper who comes the rest of discount.

single individual. But, my friends, who is a pauper, or who is a criminal? Is a man a pauper who comes here without property, without money in his purse? Go, look along your lines of internal improvement, where every mile has mingled with it the bones of some foreigner who labored to create it. Go to your battle-fields, where your flag has been borne triumphantly, and where fresh laurels have been added to the brow of your country, and there you will find the sod dyed as deep by the blood of the foreigner as by that of the natives. [Applanse.] Is the able-bodied man, who comes here to contribute to your national interests by building up your public works, or aiding in the crection of your architectural creations, or who bears your flag in the hour of danger, and who bleeds and dies for your country, is he tae pauper you desire to exclude? And who is the crimal? Is it he who, flying from the persecution of despote governments, seeks our land as the Huguenot eid, as did Soule, the stern American orator, as many others within your limits have done? [Applanse.] Then who are the paupers and the criminals? Is that to be decided by the ruling of other countries, by the laws of France, or of England? Or is it to be decided by your own judgment, by your own rules of judicature? If so, then we have no ground for controversy. We do not advocate that any country shall empty its poorhouses in order that it may get rid of the duty of supporting them, and to throw that charge upon us. We do not claim or permit that any country shall empty its porhouses in order that it may get rid of the duty of supporting them, and to throw that charge upon us. We do not claim or permit that any country shall empty its prisons and penitentiaries to mingle that portion of its population with ours. But we do war against the use of terms that delude the people, and are intended to exclude the high-spirited and hard-working men who constitute the bone and the sinew and the wealth of our country. [Applause.] This, then, my friends, is the opposit

country. [Appinuse.] Inis, then, my iriends, is the opposition to the democracy, the only national party. The opposition, I say, claims two things from the federal government, neither of which it can perform. It agitates this section of the Union in relation to property which it has not, and of which, I say, it knows literally nothing. For had the orator (Mr. Giddings) who was quoted to-night known anything of the relations between the magnetic and the slave, he would not have talked of the alone.

ror had the orator (ar. Guangs) who was quoted tonight known anything of the relations between the master and the slave, he would not have talked of the slave
armed with the British bayonet. Our doors are unlocked
at night; we live among them with no more fear of
them than of our cows and oxen. We lie down to
sleep among them, trusting to them for our defence,
and the bond between the mester and the slave is
as near as that which exists between capital and
labor everywhere. Now, about that idea of British
bayonets in the hands of slaves: A part of the delusion which has always excited my surprise the
most has been the delusion which has led so many of
the northern men to strike hands with British abolitionists to make war upon their southern brethren.
If they could effect their ends, and Great Britain could
insert the wedge which should separate the States, what
further use would she have for the northern States? You
are the competitors of Great Britain in the vast field of
manufactures, which she most fears, and though she may
be with you in the scheme which would effect a separation of these States, yet the moment that separation is
effected she would be your worst enemy. [Applause.] our fathers fought and bled to secure the common in-terests of the country. They rectained us from colonial bondage to national independence. They stamped upon it free trade in order that the interests of each section might be interwoven with the other—in order that there when the property of the colors of t

might be a common bond of mutual dependence. And step by step, from that day to this, that common and mu-tual dependence has been growing. It is but the seeds of fanaticism which is threatening the principles of that of functicism which is threatening the principles of that declaration which constitutes a common bond between us, and which is to-day far more valuable than the day when it was signed. You have among you politicians of a philosophic turn, who preach a high morality. They say, it is true the constitution dictates this, the Bible preaches that; but there is a higher law than all that, they have the thinks here if not the principles of the princi

these who would escape from all other kinds of punishment. And when I hear a man, with sycophantic face and studied phrase, and with assumed philosophic morality, preaching treason to the constitution and the dictates of all human society, I think that man is a fit object for a lynch law that would be higher than any ha could urge. [Applause.] My democratic friends, I am deeply gratified by the exhibition which is before me. I see here a field of faces, assemilled in the name of democracy, and over it shines multitudes of lights, the lights that float over the heads of democratic principles which, pointing unward, are to caule cratic principles, which, pointing upward, are to guide our country to that haven of peace and prosperity which our fathers saw in the distant future, and which our country to that haven of peace and prosperity which our fathers saw in the distant future, and which they left for their sons to reap. If we are true to ourselves, true to the obligations which the constitution imposes upon us, and if we are wise and energetic in the struggles which lie before us, our path is onward to more of mational greatness than ever people before possessed. We are held together by that two-fold government, which is susceptible of being made perfect in the small spheres of State limits, and capable of the greatest imperial power, by the combination of these municipal powers into one for foreign action. It is a form of governments, with a wisdom that approached inspiration, framed the constitution and transmitted it as a legacy to us. It should devolve upon you, upon every one of you, to see that that constitution is cordially and faithfully observed. If cordially and faithfully observed, the powers of hell and of earth combined can never shake the happiness and prosperity of the people of the United States. [Applause.] With every revolving year there will arise new motives for their holding tenaciously to each other. With syery revolving cycle there will come new sources of pride and national sentiment to the people. Year after year your flag will grow more brilliant, by the addition of fresh stars, characterizing the growth of our political existence, and onward, over land and over sea, the progress of American principles and of human liberty, under the power of the United States, will hold its will to a triumph such as the earth has never witnessed. [Applause.] On the other hand, what do we see? A picture so black that if I could unveil it I would not in this cheery moment expose it to your eyes. My friends, feeling that I have already detained you too long, I now return to you my cordial thanks for the kladness with which you have received me to-night.

Alexander Pope, who said so many wise and witty things in prose and verse, never made a truer observation than the following: "The character of cuvetousness is what a man generally acquires more through some nigardilines or ill-grace in little and inconsiderable shings than in expenses of any consequence. A very few pounds sterling a year would ease that man of the school of

TWO CENTS.

At he weekly meeting of the directors of the bank of t

ents.

The London Times, on the state of the money market. says that it seems certain that an extraorninary increase of ease must be expected, since the public this quarter have entirely abstained from taking any advance from the bank during the shutting of the transfer books. The whole of the dividends will therefore come into their hand's. Further specie receipts are also certain to take place in the 'nterval, the larger portion of which will be retained here, although some partial amounts will be required for France and Holland, where the demand for money this week has been more active than in London. The Prelate who is placed at the head of the French receipts in Chira, it to be wised to the sank of Carling.

aission in China, is to be raised to the rank of Cardinal. mission in Ch'na, is to be ra'sed to the rank of Cardynal.

M. Monteny, French consul at Shanghae, has been promoted to consul general of Ch'na, at the new port of Tein-tsin. The Independent of Turin has declared the visit of Prince Napoleon to Warsaw en event of great political importance, being, as it thinks, the prelude of an alliance between France, Russia, and Piedmont, hostile to treatment. Austria.

Party feeling was very bigh in Madrid in consequence of the approaching election. The Gazette publishes a royal ordinance, authorizing the government to receive tenders for a line of packets to run between the peninsula and the Antilles; the tenders to be adjudicated on the 3d of February next. A semi-official journal says the

the 3d of February next. A semi-official journal says the government is about to have brilt four large and eight small steamers, and thirty-two screw gunboats, for the suppression of piracy '1 the Philippine islands.

A decree has been 'ssued by the King of Prussia appointing the Prince of Prussia regent. The Prince is to carry on the government until the restoration of the King's health, upon his own responsibility. A proclamation to this effect, and for the further organization of affairs, will appear immediately. The Diet will probably be opened about the 20th inst.

NEWS FROM UTAH.

[From the St. Joseph's Gazette, Sept. 27th.] The Salt Lake mail, Mr. Constable conductor, arrived in this city on Saturday, twenty-one days from Salt Lake

The news from the valley does not differ in any particular from that formerly received. Everything in the city of Mormondom rema' is quiet and orderly. Brigham is in statu quo—is not preaching now, however; is proba-bly d'sgusted at the turn things have taken in his domin-ions. The Indians in the valley and on the entire route are quiet, but are incorrigible beggars, now and then per-

are quiet, but are incorrigible beggars, now and then perpetrating a petry theit.

Mr. Coustable heard of the gold mines of the South Platte. He saw one man just from there who reported them "no humbug." He says that men were making from eight to ten dollars per day, with ordinary tin pans. He believed they would pay from ten to thit, y dollars if worked with proper tools. Mr. Constable says, however, that there exists no great interest about the matter on the route, and that he hears far more of the mines here than in the region of their vicinity. Lois, it will be rethan in the region of their vicinity. Tels, it will be remembered, is the substance of all the reports received from this source, and with us is significant. We want thear men who have been so near this new £1 Dorado talk with more emphasis of the gold before we shall feel

new arrangement for opening the Nicaragua transit preaches that; but there is a higher law than all that, and we call upon you to obey that higher law. [Laughter and applause.] Men who are traitors to the very compact of their fathers—men who have perjured the oaths they have themselves taken—they who wish to steep their hands in the blood of their brothers; these are the moral law-givers who proclaim a higher law than the Bible, the constitution, and the laws of the land. This higher-law doctrine, it strikes me, is the most convenient one I ever heard of for the criminal. You, no doubt, have a law which punishes a man for stealing a horse or a bale of goods. But the thief has a higher law which would justify him in keeping the property. This is the pill which is gilded to conceal its bit. have heard at various times that the commodore intended to rel'aquish this arrangement, and organize an opposition line; but as this would be to give up the very large income he received for doing nothing, we have had no faith in the reports. In the meantime the right of transit by the way of Nicaragua had been secured by parties who organized here vuder the name of "The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company," represented in New York by Mr. John P. Yelyarton, well known as a very respectable gentleman. It now becomes an object to make arrangements for steamers on both the Atlantic and Pacific side, as the right of transit across the isthmus was of little value unless the connexions were tunde on a scale sufficiently attractive to render the work popular.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF CHICAGO.

[From the Chicago Times, Oct. 19.] During the last week there has been received at Chr-cago, 22,454 bbls. flour, (the largest amount of flour re-ceived in any one week this year; exceeding by nearly 400 bbls. even the receipts of last week.) 207,054 bushels wheat, 123,104 bushels corn, 19,066 bushels cats, and wheat, 123,104 bushels corn, 19,066 bushels cats, and 13,908 bushels barley, making a total of 475,302 bushels of grain. The total receipts of the season are now, 420,264 bbls, flour, 8,973,926 bushels wheat, 8,226,687 bushels corn, 1,924,819 bushels outs, and probably 99,000 bushels barley; making a grand total of twenty-one millions of bushels of grain. At this time last year the receipts were 211,174 bbls. flour, 6,359,173 bushels wheat, 5,942,939 bushels corn, and 862,177 bushels outs, making 14,314,653 bushels of grain; and showing an increase, in the receipts of this year of six millions of bushels.

wheat, 5,942,939 bushels corn, and 862,177 bushels oats, making 14,314,635 bushels of grain; and showing an increase, in the receipts of this year of six millions of bushels.

The shipments during the last week have been 10,321 bbls. flour, 446,693 bushels wheat, and 156,047 bushels corn, making 654,345 bushels of grain. The total shipments of the season are now, 333,298 bbls. of flour, 7,959,222 bushels wheat, 7,256,320 bushels corn, 1,475,000 bushels oats, and 87,000 bushels barley making a grand total of over eighteen miltions of bushels of grain, namely 18,395,927 bushels. At this time last year, the shipments were 109,460 bbls. flour, 6,178,223 bushels wheat, 6,655,844 bushels ocrn, and 298,714 bushels oats, making 13,751,438 bushels of grain, and showing an increase in the received to the lattle of Yorktown was duly celebrated on the 19th at Petersburg, Va., the Senior and Junior Grays being visited by the Norfolk L. I. Blues.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING Eight lines or less make a square longer advertisement proportion, and all payable is advance. Advertisements of twice or tircles a week will be charged 375; each per square insertion after the first. Advertisements once a week in the conta per square for each insertion. Special notices charge the foregoing rates.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Ocrons: 20th.—The total receipts of all stock at all Beeves, Cows. Calves. Lambs.

De last week 3,794 256 688 18,048

We found the yards well stocked with inferior to ordinary cattle, and but very passable beeves among them. Prices have declined a ½ a 1 cent per lb. There were a few sales during the early hours, of the best pickings, at about 9½ cents, but as good eattle were so very scarce, sales at that price were very few. The range may be quoted at from 6 to 9 cents, and the general selling price from 7½ to 8 cents. The sales at Bergen Hill on Monday were very large, 913 head having changed hands. Many were bought by speculators for to-day's sale, but prices were fully as low at the city markets to-day as at Bergen Hill on Monday. The market at Browning's and elsewhere sympath's dwith that at Allerton's, and the demand was moderate at lower prices. Cows and calves are plenty, but are in moderately active demand. Prices are a shade lower, but we do not change our quotations—only the very best bring in some cases \$6 a \$6 50, but the general price is from \$2 to \$2 50. Swine are plenty and sell slowly at from about last week's prices.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: The current prices for the week at all the m

Becf Cattle—First quality, per cwt. \$9 a \$9 25; or "nary do, \$8 25 a \$8 75; common do, \$7 50a \$8; infe rior do, \$6 a \$7. Cows and Calves—First quality, \$50 a \$60; ordinary do, \$40 a \$45; common do, \$30 a \$35; inferior do, \$20

Veal Calves-First quality per 1b., 54 a 7 cents ; ordinary do, 4 a 5 cents.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime quality, per head, \$5 a \$5 50; ordinary do, \$4 a \$4 50; common do, \$3 50 a \$4; inferior do, \$2 50 a \$3.

Swine-Best corn fed, 51 a 51 cents; ordinary do, \$5 a

GLEANED PROM THE MAILS.

The excursion party of the editors of Maine to Arcostook county has returned to Bangor, where a meeting of the citizens was held in honor of their presence, and several

According to the Benton, Ala., Herald, the cotton crop in Lowndes county turns out better than it did during either of the two previous years. The provision crops The nail factory of Mr. Pratt, near Fairview, Cumber-

land county, Pennsylvania, went into operation on Mon-day, the 18th ult. It gives employment to over one hundred hands. For two or three years the factory has been lying idle, and it is a cheering sign of the im ment of the times that it will be soon again in the full tide of successful operation.

Pilot knob, of Missouri, is a huge fron cone, rising from a plain and surrounded by mountains upon every side; its base being almost a circle, and its top terminating in a point or apex, like a sugar loaf. Its height is about five hundred and fifty feet, and its summit about fourteen hundred and seventy-two feet above tide-water. The iron mountain covers a space of about five hundred acres, and its summit is about two hundred feet above the base. By a careful calculation, this mountain is estimated to contain 220,000,000 tons of fron ore above the base. The purity of the ore is as undoubted as it quantity, and yields about sixty-five per cent. of pure metal.

tity, and yields about sixty-five per cent. of pure metal.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican says that a natural daughter of Aaron Burr, and his residuary legates, comes curiously into possession of quite a fortune, in this way: Burr held a lease from Trinity church of the Richmond Hill property, three or four hundred lots in the centre of New York, for 66 years. He re-leased the lands for 63 years to Astor and others, and their lease expires in 1860. The lease for three years then belongs to Burr's daughter, and the claim is indisputable and the value of the lease very great. Already several of the leases have compromised the claim for from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per lot.

compromised the claim for from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per lot.

A good banking law was passed by the legislature of Michigan at its 1857 session. It will be presented to the voters of that State at the general election, November 2d, for their approval or rejection. Very little has been said about it by the press of the State, the law being generally considered a good one for the people, but somewhat stringent on the bankers—those who will use it, as should be the case. It requires a majority of all persons voting to pass the law; and should there be such majority, the law will be operative on the 1st day of January, 1858. uary, 1858.

The effect of an over-issue of paper money in depreciating its value is strikingly illustrated in St. Domingo. The government has issued about fifty-five and a quarter millions of dollars in paper. The value of it at the present time is just one cent on the dollar, or as near being entirely worthless as anything can be. The government through its reakless abuse of its credit, has entirely de stroyed it, and its ability ever to pay its debts.

The Havana Prenzz notices a remarkable incident as one of the results from the shock of the explosion of the magazine in that city—no less than the restoration to reason of a lady of that city, who had entirely loat her mind some six months ago from a severe and protracted spell of sickness. During the whole of that period she did not recognise any one, not even her parents and other near relatives. When the explosion took place she was instantly thrown into violent paroxysms, which the family considered an indication of the speedy approach of death. The paroxysms gradually subsided, and all were rejoiced to find her situation quite the reverse of what was expected. Her reason was entirely restored.

At a late meeting of the Buston Natural History Society a letter was read from Dr. Isaac I. Hayes to the president, announcing his intention of making another attempt to reach the north pole of the oarth, and asking for the influence of the society in behalf of the object. The letter was accompanied by the report of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia on the same subject.

Gov. King, of New York, always blunders. The 25th

Gov. King, of New York, always blunders. The 25th of November will be evacuation day, and the expectation was that he would select it for Thanksgiving Day, but he blundered as usual, and selected the 18th. Of course, everybody is disappointed and displeased.

There was a formal dedication yesterday at New York of the monument erected in the Greenwood Cemetery to the memory of Lorenzo B. Shepard, the late Grand Sachem of the "Tammany Society, or Columbian Order."

The Philadelphia North American says that Watkins Leigh entertained the notion that the gentleman and the race-horse were in some sort mutually necessary to each other. He is reported to have said that, when the blood horse disappeared from a community, the deterioration and disappearance of the gentleman was likely soon to follow.

The notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania have advance 25 per cent. in value since the recent decision of the court making it incumbent upon the assignees to receive them in payment of obligations due that institution.

A lady in Mississippi sued a young man for damages to the amount of \$10,000 for breach of promise of marriage but the jury being married men, says a local paper, re turned a verdict for only \$10.